AMENDMENTS TO THE SPECIFICATION:

Please amend the specification to read:

On page 7, first line of paragraph 33:

[0033] Data source [[202]] 201 transmits streaming or real time data to data destination 203 in compressed form using a selected codec of codec set 302. For audio or video data, the quality of the decompressed audio or video output depends at least in part on the codec that was used to compress and decompress the original audio or video data. Typically, codecs providing higher quality streaming and real time data require more network bandwidth than codecs providing lower quality output. If the network available bandwidth is too small for the codec, packets are more likely to be delayed and/or lost, audio output can be "choppy" and video output can be "blocky", thereby resulting in a poor listener/viewer experience. In addition, in this embodiment, data source 201 also inserts packet pairs in the data stream, with timing as set by packet pair generator 202. An arrow 308 indicates this data stream.

On page 10, paragraph 41:

[0041] Returning to FIG. 4, in a block 403, data source 201 receives information related to the network available bandwidth from data destination 203. In this embodiment, this available bandwidth information is an estimation of the network available bandwidth derived from dispersion of the packet pairs transmitted in block 301. Data destination 203 can provide the estimated network available bandwidth information to data source 201 via network 105. For example, in one embodiment, data destination 203 may transmit the information to data source [[203]] 201 using session initiation protocol (SIP) packets when SIP is used as the signaling protocol. In other embodiments, the estimated network available bandwidth information may be transmitted via other channels or links. Various embodiments of estimating the network available bandwidth using packet pairs are described below in conjunction with FIG. 5 through FIG. 15A.

On page 15, paragraph 54:

[0054] In a block 901, this embodiment of spatial filter 207 (FIG. 2) calculates an average of the samples (in kbps) for each bin of the histogram. In one embodiment, spatial filter 207 calculates the mean of the samples in each bin. Thus, using the example histogram of FIG. 8, bin 1 may have an average of 53 kbps; bin 2[[3]] may have an average of 175 kbps; bin 3 may have an average of 262 kbps; bin 4 may have an average of 329 kbps, and so on. These averages are also referred to herein as bin averages.

On page 30, paragraph 96:

[0096]"Communication media" typically embodies computer readable instructions, data structures, program modules~~, or other data in a modulated data signal, such as carrier wave or other transport mechanism~~. Communication media also includes any information delivery media. ~~The term "modulated data signal" means a signal that has one or more of its characteristics set or changed in such a manner as to encode information in the signal.~~ As a non-limiting example only, communication media includes wired media such as a wired network or direct-wired connection~~, and wireless~~

~~media such as acoustic, RF, infrared, and other wireless media~~. Combinations of any of the above are also included within the scope of computer readable media.